MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH MAY 20 AM 9: BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY	21
BUREAU OF FUBLIC WATER SUFFLY	

**CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2015** STONCULA II
Public Water Supply Name

(0) 2000 List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. <u>You must mail, fax or</u> ema

email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Plea	ise check all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR b	y: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (a☐ On water bills (attach copy of ☐ Email message (MUST Email ☐ Other	attach copy of advertisement)  oill) the message to the address below)
Date(s) customers were informed: 5 /19 /20	6 / 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service of methods used	other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MS  As a URL (Provide URL  As an attachment  As text within the body of the	DH a copy)  Date Emailed: / /
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach co	ppy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Clarke county T	ribune
Date Published: 5 / 19 / 2016	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of la	Date Posted:/
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet s	site at the following address ( <u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u> ):
public water system in the form and manner identified the SDWA. I further certify that the information includes	Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this ed above and that I used distribution methods allowed by uded in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with public water system officials by the Mississippi State.  5 - 20 - 16  Date
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:	May be faxed to:

Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

Jackson, MS 39215

(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:

2016 MAY 20 AM 9: 24

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Stonewall PWS ID # 0120009 May 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of one well that draws from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for the Town of Stonewall received a low susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Robinson at 601-480-1983. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of each month at the Stonewall Town Hall at 6:00 pm.

The Town of Stonewall routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

				TEST R	ESULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	ontamin	ants					<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10. Barium	N	2014*	0.007	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014*	0.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	0.6	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	0.101	None	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	2.8	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant	s & Disi	infectant I	By-Produ	icts		·		by sterns, croston of natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/15	1.30	0.24 to 2.12	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM [Total tri- halomethanes]	N	2015	64.6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Most recent sam	N nla results	2015	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Stonewall is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or if you have any questions.

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halomethanes] HAA5	N	2015	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\* Most recent sample results available

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## **PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

2016 MAY 20 AM 9: 24

## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF CLARKE

TOTAL:

Notary Public

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for said county of Clarke, legal clerk of The Clarke County Tribune, a newspaper published in the City of Quitman, County of Clarke, Mississippi, being duly sworn says that the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper as follows, to-wit:

Dated 5-19	20 16	
Dated	20	The Clarke County Tribune
Dated	20	By:
Dated	20	
		Sworn to and subscribed before me, the said Notary Public a aforesaid, do certify that the newspaper containing said notic has been produced before me and compared with the copy here
Printer's Fee: \$		to attached and that the same is correct and truly made.  Given under my hand and the seal of said county, this the day of 2016.
Proof of Pub: \$		NOTARY PUBLIC day of 1 Y YUU 2016.